CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT CRIP-PLED BY A SEVERE BLIZZARD.

Several Lives Supposed to Be Lost and Much Property Damaged - Furious Gale in Texas.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., April 12.-The Cripple Creek district was visited by the severest and most destructive blizzard ever known here to-day. An immense amount of damage has been done, and in all probability some lives have been lost in the hills, rumors to that effect being in circulation, and general fear is entertained for the prospectors. A light snow started at 11 o'clock last night and about 3 o'clock this morning the storm renewed and the velocity of the wind, which was from the northwest, increased and continued to blow at the rate of sixty miles an hour all day. A score or more of buildings in this city were blown down and tents, signs and loose lumber were scattered over town. All the telephone wires out of the camp are down and no trains arrived or departed this afternoon.

At 1:30 the Cripple Creek commission threestory building on Carr avenue, near the Midland depot, fell with a crash. It caught on fire from an overturned stove and was destroyed. The Boston Cafe building, at Carr and Second streets, was partially wrecked. A large rooming house on Warren avenue was blown down about noon and several occupants were injured. The city is in darkness, as all the electric light wires are down. Communication is cut off with all outside points, with the exception of one telegraph wire. Many store fronts have been blown in and some of the business houses, as well as residences, will need repairing. Rumors of loss of life in the outlying districts are in general circulation. In the hills idreds of prospectors live in tents and the majority of them are blown away. The damage to property throughout the camp will not fall short of \$100,000.

HURRICANE IN TEXAS.

Many Buildings Damaged and Destroyed Throughout the State. DALLAS, Tex., April 12.-All of that part of the State west, southwest and north-

west was visited by a severe windstorm last night. The wind came from the west nity of a tornado. At Fort Worth a sash, door and blind factory and the grand stand at the baseball park were wrecked. At Cresson, a small town below Fort Worth, the Fort Worth & Rio Grande railway depot, the Methodist Church and nine business houses and residences were demolished At Reagan, Falls county, several buildings were almost demolished. At Anneta, Parker county, one store and all its contents was blown away and a number of residences crushed. At Bates, Denton county, the Methodist Church was destroyed and other buildings moved from their foundations, Along the lipe of the Texas Central, from Cisco to Dublin, damage to farm houses and crops is reported. The wind was fol-lowed by a driving rain which added to the damage. No estimate of the amount of loss has been received, but it will be considerable. Rain was general throughout the

House Wrecked and Boy Killed. COLORADO CITY, Tex. April 12 .- A cyclone of limited dimensions but tremendous force struck a portion of Colorado last night at 10 o'clock, doing considerable damage to property and resulted in the death of James, the twelve-year-old son of J. M. Sole was literally splintered and scattered all over the block. Mr. Solomon, wife and five chil-dren had retired, and it is remarkable that any of them escaped alive. James, the oldest son, was struck in the back of the head by a portion of the timbers and his skull fracured, resulting in death. He was found uner the wreck across the street. Mrs. Solomon and the other children were bruised, but not seriously. A very heavy rain fell for two hours after the cyclone, and did much

TOWN PLUNDERED.

Twenty Thousand Dollars' Worth o Goods Taken by Cubans.

HAVANA, April 12.-The insurgent leader Cadenas has burned the machinery and buildings of the plantation of Mazzora. Inglesito and Junco, at the head of a band of insurgents, entered from Bermeja Vieja and plundered the stores of goods to the value of \$20,000. They also burned several houses, as well as the cane fields and settlements of Govin, near San Gabriel.

The column of Major Garrido, in an engagement with Jose Maceo, dislodged the

nsurgents and took their camp and ammunition. The insurgents left seven killed and three prisoners. The leaders, Maceo and Parez, were wounded. Of the troops four were killed and ten wounded. some severe skirmishing in Santa the insurgents left fifteen killed. troops had three severely Wounded. Colonel Moncada, at La Pastora, on Pass

river, in the Sagua district, was under the fire of the insurgent forces for three hours, when he dislodged them from their position with great loss. The artillery contributed greatly to this success. The elections are proceeding with great rder. Numerous Reformists and many prominent men are voting with the Con-servatives. The Autonomists are withhold-

An Inch of Rain Fell.

ABILENE, Tex., April 12 .- A terrific storm, swept over this section last night. In this place four residences and half a dozen workshops were demolished and a number of residences moved from their foundations and otherwise badly damaged. Many buildings were unroofed, telegraph, telephone and electric-light poles were blown down and telegraph communication cut off until late this evening. Mrs. McKinney was seriously and Mrs. Johnson painfully injured, their residences being destroyed.

Trains Delayed by Snow. DENVER, Col., April 12.- The storm o last night and to-day was the most disastrous to railway traffic of the winter. Little snow fell in Denver, but the trains on all roads running into the city have been delayed and the Union Pacific, Denver & Guif was obliged to annul all its trains on the Southern branch. The train from Fort Worth got no further than Trinidad. News of almost unprecedented snowfall comes

from all points south of here in Colorado

There, Now!

and northern New Mexico.

Buffalo Courier. Woman is bound to get back at mar every time when imposed upon or accused of wrong-doing. A woman who is an enthusiastic naturalist says that the diminution in the number of song birds is due not to the fashion of wearing dead birds on bonnets, or to the small boy, or the hostility of the English sparrow, but to the general use by farmers of Paris green and other poisons as insect exterminators.

Should an Actor Feel? New York Evening Sun.

After his lecture on dramatic art yester-day Mr. Joseph Jefferson answered a num-

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

STORM IN THE WEST ber of questions. "As to whether an actor should feel his character intensely or not," he sald, "is a matter of an actor's own individuality. A great French actor says the part should not be felt, and another great actor of England says an actor should feel it, even if it is a matter of shedding tears. I cannot prescribe how much an actor should feel." As representing the Amer-ican school, Mr. Jefferson takes a position that is neither the English nor the French

COUNTY TICKETS.

Candidates Nominated by Primaries and Belegate Conventions.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROCKVILLE, Ind., April 12.-The Repub lican primary election for nominating county officers resulted as follows: Representative. Albert M. Adams; clerk, John Harshbarger;

treasurer, Thomas D. Byers; sheriff, William D. Merrill; county assessor, Clark E. Mc-Daniel; coroner, H. E. Newlin; surveyor, Claude Ott; commissioners, M. O. Sullivan and John Hardin. The heaviest vote, 2,258, was cast for sheriff, there being two candidates against W. D. Mull for renomination. I. L. Wimmer, present county clerk, was a candidate for renomination and had two opponents, and was defeated.

ANDERSON, Ind., April 12.- The city Populist convention was held in Anderson last night. The Populists decided to fuse with the Democrats and endeavor to elect bers of the Council in the Second and Third wards. A committee of ten was appointed with power to act, of which Dr. W. H. Taylor is chairman. Carroll K. McCullough, a free-silver Democrat, was agreed upon as their choice in the Second ward, but Mr. McCullough has announced that he will not make the race. The Democrats will nominate Council candidates to-morrow night the nominee of the party in the Third ward will be indorsed by the Populist committee. The Republicans never had a better ticket in the field than the one named a week ago, and are confident of sweeping the city by a greatly increased majority. VALPARAISO, Ind., April 12.-The Reablicans of this city yesterday nominated Thomas G. Lytle. Mayor of the city for twenty years, city judge, and Theopilus Crumpacker, Freeman Crosby, Charles M. Gogan and V. H. Wendt for aldermen.

ter were nominated for trustee and clerk; treasurer, William J. Irvin; marshal, J. W. FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 12.-Louis J. Bobilya, of this city, present Democratic joint Senator from Whitiey and Allen counties, was renominated yesterday, defeating the other candidates, W. C. Ryan, of this city, Col. J. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, and W. B. Gandy, of Churubusco.

At Hebron A. W. Blanchard and John Fos.

ROCKPORT Ind., April 12.-The Republicans of Spencer county have nominated the Williams; treasurer, J. H. Parker; cierk, John Baumgartner; recorder, H. W. McCoy; sheriff, Daniel Anderson; commissioners, E. E. Roberts and G. J. Clements. SCOTTSBURG, Ind., April 12.-The Demo-

crats of Scottsburg met in mass convention last night and nominated the following town ticket: Trustee Second ward, James B. Keith; trustee Third ward, John Hirschburg; treasurer, Angus McQueen; clerk, A. E. Hough marshal, D. J. Toombs.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., April 12. — The Republicans of this city held a very large meeting yesterday afternoon to choose its share of the delegates in Dearborn county to the State convention. The four delegates chosen are avowed supporters of Major

WON'T AID SCIENCE. Holmes Declines to Allow His Emotions to Be Registered.

Philadelphia Press. Many scientific men, various societies and colleges are making strenuous efforts mortem examination of the brain of H. H. Holmes, who will be hanged on May 7. Several have made offers to buy his corpse Whatever disposition is to be made of Holmes's body after death, however, will be specified by himself. Knowing this, the medical men have sent their applications to prisoner through his attorney, S. P. Rotan, and are now awaiting his decision Holmes has made no announcement of what he desires done with his body after death. He has spoken but little upon this subject to Mr. Rotan, but it is expected

Mr. Rotan said yesterday that Holmes had asked him to see to his affairs after he was gone, and he would do so, carrying out his instructions fully. If Holmes
has made a will, Mr. Rotan says, he is
not aware of it. He also said he knew
nothing of Holmes's alleged confession. Dr. B. F. Butcher, physician at Moyamensing Prison, said he did not know anything of the efforts to secure Holmes's brain, and that the criminal's family would have the power to do what they pleased with

that just before the execution he will make

a detailed statement, directing post-mortem

Sheriff Clement has made up his mind that there will be but few people at the executions from all over the country, and refused admission to nearly all. One of the applications was from Dr. Arthur MacDonald, of the psycho-neurological department of the National Bureau of Education, Washington, who wished to test the emotions of Holmes on the day of the execution. Sherie Clcment referred the application to Holmes, who ined to act as a subject in the interest of

ment known as the kymographion. In making his experiments Dr. MacDanald places a silken band about the subject's chest this is attached a little air-tight cylinder, with a delicate film over both ends. In each film is a small hook. These hooks are at-tached to the ends of the silk bands. From the air-tight cylinder is a couple of yards of slender rubber tubing, with the other end in-serted in a tambour. The tube goed into an-other air-tight space, the top of which is a On this film rests a little hinge, to which

is attached a fine bamboo splinter, which rises and falls with every breath of the subject. The point of this splinter rests against hour, accompanied by an inch of rainfall, cylinder, and when the bamboo pencil moves up and down it traces a line upon the cylinder. From the curves and irregularities in this line Dr. MacDonald works out the principle emotion which agitated his subject at the time the tracing was made.

BAILEY'S JAG INVESTMENT. He-Put in \$300 Unawares and Will Take Out a Snug Fortune.

Wheeling Special in Pittsburg Dispatch. C. J. Bailey, of Parkersburg, drew \$7,500 out of the Commercial Bank of this city yesterday, as the earnings of a \$300 investment, made involuntarily and unknowingly less than a month ago. Bailey is a traveling salesman. A little less than a month ago he made a trip through the oil fields, and while at Sistersville got in with a crowd of oil men, with the result that the next day he had a big head, a very poor recol-lection of what had happened, and was \$300 short, according to his memorandum book. He wisely decided that the less publicity he gave his loss the better it would be, and On Friday he was coming to Wheeling

on the Ohio River railroad when a stranger approached him with: You are C. J. Bailey, I believe?"
Yes," replied Bailey. "Well, you will find \$7,500 to your credit." Wheeling." rein the Commercial Bank at Wheeling," re-

plied the stranger. "I put it there day before yesterday, and was about to advertise for you."
Bunko was the first thought of Balley, but as the stranger did not ask for any show of money, and talked all right, Bailey asked for an explanation. It turned out

that the stranger was one of the men with whom Bailey had been out at Sistersville, and that he was also the secretary and treasurer of an oil company, which had struck a rich well in the back country pool two, weeks before. Bailey, while irresponsible, had put \$300 into the company's capital stock, on the advice of one of his friends, and in the meantime the well had been drilled, coming in a gusher at 3,000 barrels a day, making for the company a net income of about \$3,500 a day, one-tenth of which belonged to Bailey on his \$300 in-

Bailey came to Wheeling and yesterday morning went to the benk and found the money there awaiting him. He drew \$5,00 of it and sent it to his wife. Bailey's good fortune is not over yet, either, for the well is a good producer, and the company holds large leases on which several more good wells are sure to be drilled.

Nothing New. Town Topics.

Sock-Wonderful new invention, those X Ruskin-New invention, quotha? Sir, they are as old as the Bard of Avon. Doth not Hamlet say to his Queen mother: "Come, come and sit you down! You shall You go not till I set you up a glass Where you may see the inmost part of

A Bellef. Kansas City Journal.

It is believed that Mr. Harrison will get back to earth again in time to make a few speeches for the ticket next fall.

LUNCH, STATE DINNER, MUSIC AND pos is to return to the command in Cuba." CHEERS AT VENICE.

Conference Between the German Emperor and the Italian King and His Advisers-The Matabele War.

VENICE, April 12.-The stately cerenonies incident to the visit here of the Emperor and Empress of Germany continue, and the interest and friendly enthuslasm of the people are unabated. The city is in festival attire, and nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the color effects of some of the decorations of the houses and of the innumerable floating craft.

King Humbert and Queen Margaret attended mass this morning in the palace chapel, while Emperor William and Empress Augusta attended a religious service on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Directly after lunch Emperor William and King Humbert had a long conference concerning affairs of state of the allied nations, at which were present the Marquis Di Rudini, the Italian Premier, and the other Italian Ministers, Count Lanza Di Busca, Italian embassador to Berlin, and Baron Von Buelow, the German embassador at Rome. The Duke of Sermoneta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, received a visit from the German embassador at 5 o'clock. There was a state dinner at the palace to-night, at which sixty-two persons sat down. Emperor William sat at the right and Empress Augusta at the left of King Humbert. Queen Margaret sat at the Emperor's right, with the Prince of Naples opposite. The Ministers and embassadors of the two governments and members of the suites of the two soverigns, together with their wives, made up the rest of the number. A reception followed to the Venetian Senators and Deputies. King Humbert presented a deputation with an address of welcome to the Emperor, who expressed his thanks and conversed with different ones on parliamentary matters in Italy and Germany. Meantime, King Hum-bert was engaged in a conversation with all

During the course of the banquet an immense crowd was gathered outside palace, and they gave enthusiastic cheers tative. Dr. W. H. for all the royal personages, who appeared city. While space is at a premium, every-The military bands played the German and Italian national anthems alternately. A heavy rain marred the intended water serenade, and after the reception it was pouring down when the Emperor started to return to his yacht, the Hohenzollern, but King Humbert nevertheless accompanied him to the landing stage. The German and Italian sailors promenaded the streets during the day arm in

arm and many of them with caps exchanged in their desire to testify to the amity of good will existing between them-selves and their respective nations.

A reception will be given to-morrow on board the Hohenzollern.

THE REVOLT SPREADING.

British Unable to Suppress the Outbreak in Matabeleland.

BULUWAYO, April 12.-Details have been received here of Captain Brand's encounter with the Matabeles, as the result of which he suffered a reverse and was compelled to ask for assistance from Buluwayo. The Matabeles surrounded and attacked Captain Brand's column, consisting of 130 men. which had been sent to relieve Gwanda, twenty-eight miles south of here, on the Tuli road. Captain Brand formed a "laager" for the purpose of offering a better defense against the attack. Some desperate fighting ensued. The enemy were found to be well armed with Martini rifles and they directed a strong and well-aimed fire against Dr. Brand's Maxim gun with such good effect that it became disabled. Captain Brand's ammunition also ran short and the fierce attack of the Matabeles continuing, the situation of his force began to grow desperate. They were finally obliged to fight their way through the beleaguering enemy's lines. They succeeded in cutting their way out with a loss of five troopers killed and sixteen wounded. It is estimated that 150 of the Matabeles were killed. In response to Captain Brand's message calling for assistance a relief force of 250 men, with artillery, was dispatched as quickly as essible. This force met Captain Brand's

The rebellion in Matabeleland seems to be spreading in spite of the vigorous efforts that have been made to suppress it. The enemy's forces come and go within short distances of Buluwayo; the anxiety here is most keen and there are many fears expressed of an attack by the enemy in force. Confidence is felt that Buluwayo will be able to offer a successfull defense. The coming of the relief force from Mafeking will, however, be greeted as a welcome assistance n the possible case of an attack. The 1:20 p. m. train over the Florence &

Cripple Creck road is stalled between here Anaconda. One of the suburban trains from Victor is stuck in the snow at Elkton. On the Midland Terminal two passenger trains are blockaded at Gillett. A dozen buildings or more were blown down at Gillett and a number at Altman, Goldfield and Victor. Shaft houses and surface improve-ments all over the district were badly dam-The London Times has a dispatch from

Buluwayo which says that 1,500 Matabeles attacked Captain Brand, who lost thirty horses in the fight. The Times also has a dispatch from Cape Town which says: "The Matabele revolt measures are necessary, whether the men engaged shall be under the imperial command or not. Good volunteers, accustomed to the native warfare, will offer themselves in every quarter if the authorities respond. News has been received from Buluwayo hat an impi from Shangani have murdered three engineers named Hammond.

Palmer and one other." DERVISHES NEAR SUAKIN.

Many Skirmishes on the Plains-Osman Digna Defeated.

SUAKIN, April 12 .- The Dervish forces under command of Osman Digna continue to hover in the neighborhood of Suakin, watching their opportunity to do mischief. Minor skirmishes between the Dervishes and friendly Arabs on the plain before Suakin are continually occurring and several men have been killed. It has been learned here that the practice

of the Dervishes is to behead whatever prisoners they may make. Osman Digna, with two hundred cavalry and five hundred infantry, has attacked the position held by a sheikh who is friendly to the British, but he was repulsed with fourteen killed. This victory of the friendly shiekh secures the safety of the plan be-It is now stated that Osman Digna has a force numbering three thousand troops. It is well known that large numbers of the

The Kotze-Schrader Duel.

Arabs who have been accounted as friendly

to the British are deserting to the enemy.

LONDON, April 13 .- The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "The Schrader-Kotze duel engrosses public attention here. It is evident that it occurred with the tacit consent of the highest authorities. The affair tends to provoke a healthy reaction against a system as stupid as it is barbarous.

Maceo at Managua.

NEW YORK, April 12 .- A dispatch to the World from Tampa says: "Among the passengers arriving from Cuba last night was one who left Havana Friday in a coach with others for a short drive in the country. At Managua, twelve miles out, the coach was stopped by insurgents and the spokesman asked the driver if he recognized him. On receiving an affirmative answer the leader said: 'Return to Havana with your passengers so that they may be witnesses to hav-ing seen me here, and tell General Weyler rheumatic sore or stiff neck.

WILHELM'S HONOR that Antonio Maceo is here waiting for him. The party returned and the news was quickly spread in Havana that Maceo was still at Managua. There is a persistent rumor here and in Havana that General Cam-

Hohenlohe Met Bourgeois. PARIS. April 12.-The Figaro asserts that an interview between M. Bourgeois, the Premier, and Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, who is visiting in Paris, occurred on Thursday. Prince Hohenlohe was in Paris from Monday until Thursday without the fact of his presence becoming known to the public. The news of his visit let loose a flood of surmises as to its bearing on international politics, and it was then
explained first, that he was in France to lock
after an estate which his wife had inherited, and then that he had visited Paris to consult a dentist. Prince Hohenlohe and Princess Hohenlohe arrived at Vienna to-night from Paris.

PRACTICAL SALVATION.

What Grace Parish Is Doing in Giv-

ing Club Privileges. New York Special to Pittsburg Dispatch. Visitors who desire to get a glimpse of up to-date mission work in a section that needs saivation should take a peep at one corner of Grace parish, where a group of buildings worth studying can be found. They stand in the densely inhabited neighborhood about Fourteenth street and Third avenue, on the East Side, and when viewed from Fourteenth street resemble the crowning glory of some French village whose churches had grown under loving care. As the district is devoid of architectural adornment, the mission group is sure to captivate the eye of the beholder at first glance. But the scheme is more interesting than the structures reared to carry it out. Entering the main gateway, one becomes more conscious of the work which these progressive clergymen have had laid out for themselves to accomplish. This is not alone to be a church and a hospital, but a complete ecclesiastical establishment Along the eastern side of the church extends an arched passageway, which serves to connect the Fourteenth-street front of the group of buildings with the buildings on Thirteenth street. They open on a wide court, which will be used as an open-air playground for the children who will come under the influence of the establishment. The hospital fitted with the most modern appliances for the relief of the injured or destitute sick, and the dispensary has all the conveniences and the seclusion so desirable in an institution of that kind. The buildings on Thirteenth street consist of a clergy house, a clubhouse and a parish building, and in these the skill of the designer is shown in an admirable manner. Mission workers in cities who are in search of practical ideas in this line will find some thing to their liking in Grace Church extension on East Fourteenth street. The clubhouse of this modern mission establishment is an interesting building. It shows what end-of-the-century church work means in a densely crowded section of a big thing for the cultivation of mind and body is provided—reading rooms, gymnasium, baths, swimming pool, etc. The parish house in-cludes the school rooms for all ages of students, not forgetting a night class of eight students. These rooms are cheerful, well ventilated and provided with every educational convenience. Besides these apartments, there is a cooking school, which has not alone the practical purpose of teaching the girls of the neighborhood how to pre-pare palatable food, but the still greater charity of giving the hungry of the district an opportunity of securing the food prepared,

well worth a visit. THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA. An Unfulfilled Dream of Many Amer-

ican Statesman.

which otherwise would go to waste. The clergy house contains the offices of the mis

sion and the living rooms of the earnest workers, including clergymen and deacons.

Standing on a platform which is on a level with the third floor of the parish house, and looking out on the cluster of buildings, one is at once convinced of their beauty and con-

venience; and one is also convinced that re-ligious work of the practical sort, which is

destined to play a large part in mundane af-fairs, is very apt to hasten the advent of the millennium. The new Grace parish group is

At the bottom of all the pretended sympathy for Cuba lies the desire that the island shall be acquired by the United States. Such an addition to our territory has often been the dream of American politicians. It was the hope of the Southern leaders that they could thus add two new slave States to the Union, but it was also the firm conviction of John Quincy Adams that within half a century from the time when he was writing—1823—"the annexation of Cuba to our federal Republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integdispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself." Buchanan, Mason and Soule declared, in the Ostend mani-festo, that the "Union can never enjoy re-pose nor possess reliable security so long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries." When Buchanan was President But Mr. Adams and the three prophets of Ostend were wrong. Half a century passed and 1873 came. The Cubans were engaged in a revolt against Spain which lasted ten years and came to an end in 1878. It had not been found, to quote Mr. Adams's pre diction, that "the annexation of Cuba to our federal Republic was indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself." On the contrary, the most intelligent men among our politicians had begun to doubt if we wanted the island; and Presi-dent Grant, under the able guidance of Mr. Fish, was demonstrating that the Cuban insurgents were not entitled to be recog-

The desire for annexation still prevails, bu the advantages of the scheme do not prese and 1854. The annexationists are not so bold as they were, and rather hesitate to declare their ultimate desires and hopes. Many of them do not go further than to suggest that Cuba may be governed as Alaska is. Bu there is one who takes an intelligent interest in public questions who does not know that the result of active interference on the part of the United States in the affairs of Cub

Now, apprexation would mean, in the enthe admission of Cuba as a State, or perhaps as two states. The agitation for admission would begin as soon as annexation was a cylinder, which is turned by clockwork. A has evoked a strong public feeling throughsheet of smoked paper is placed around the cut South Africa that prompter and fuller party found itself in possession of both branches of Congress and of the presidency, the Cuban patriots possessed of political ambition would give the party leaders the necessary assurances of loyalty, and we should have two or four Senators from Cuba to join the new Senators who are now defending the interests of their silver constituents. The only bright and hopeful suggestion that can be made in connection with the proposal to admit Cuba to statehood is that such an ad-dition to our States would greatly add to the trouble of the sugar trust and beet-sugar combination. From no other point of view can a good American entertain any but gloomy forebodings from the mere thought of

such a purpose. CIVILIZED INDIANS. They Are an Industrious Part of Canada's Population.

Some of these Canadian Indians are not only civilized, but they are rapidly reaching the point where the line dividing them from other citizens becomes indistinct and gradually vanishes. The outward and visible signs of this are numerous and emphatic. They live in comfortable houses with flower gardens and graveled walks. They have adopted the clothing, the dietary and many of the customs of the whites. They make for themselves roads, and they build bridges. They have their own agricultural societies, with their animal shows. They trade with acumen equal to any of their neighbors, and whenever they effect the occupation of the palefaces they prove themselves equal, while losing none of their skill at the vocations peculiarly their own. They are thus expert as lumbermen, sawyers and carpenters, fruit pickers, guides, pilots, flax pickers, coopers, basket-makers, teamsters, meat canning, blacksmiths, miners, lime-burners, etc. They have even entered the learned professions.

The late chief, Ka-ke-wa-quo-na-by, is the present Dr. Jones, and has been appointed an Indian agent; another is a B. Sc., has graduated and is employed as a Dominion land surveyor, a position requiring a thorough knowledge of the higher mathematics. The correspondent of the Daily News at Berlin says: "Baron Von Schrader was aware that he was dying, and he took a heartrending farewell of his wife and children. He made his son swear that he would not accept a challenge from Count Von Kotze. Baron Von Schrader had dark forebodings from the moment he knew he had to fight Count Von Kotze. Emperor William has telegraphed his condolences to Baron Von Schrader's family."

A Standard dispatch from Berlin says: "Count Von Kotze tried to become reconciled with Baron Von Schrader after the duel, but Baron Von Schrader was in too serious a taken not to overburden the natives with The correspondent of the Daily News at | Many pass the civil-service examinations and Baron Von Schrader was in too serious a condition. He was for the most part unconscious. He suffered exquisite pain strong doses of morphine failed to allay."

taken not to overburden the natives with estates. The interest on the trust fund amounted in 1892 to \$162,258.

A Remedy for Black Eye.

Medical Progress. There is nothing to compare with the tincture or strong infusion of capsicum annum, mixed with an equal bulk of mucil-age or gum arabic, with the addition of a few drops of glycerine. This should be painted over the bruised surface with a camel's-hair pencil and allowed to dry on, a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry. If this is done as soon as the injury is inflicted it will invariably prevent blackening of the bruised tissue.

NO CONNECTION BETWEEN SILVER COINAGE AND PRICES OF GRAIN.

What Is Shown by a Careful Examination of Statistics Bearing on These and Kindred Topics.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Henry Clay once said that he would rather be right than to be President. I think most men prefer to be right. There are some, however, who either do not have access to all the facts about which they have formed opinions, or who do not take the pains to classify the facts and properly study them. With your permission I desire to set down

some facts opposite each other for the purpose of making some deduction therefrom. No fair man wants to remain wrong in his conclusions, and will not when he finds that he has held to mistaken views. First, I desire to tabulate some facts which, when viewed in their relations to each other, must surely remove the impressions held by some that prices of products have been materially reduced because there has not been free coinage of silver. Some have long insisted that the staple products of agriculture have been seriously affected in prices for this reason. I have taken the unquestioned officia statistics respecting the two greatest agricultural staples, which it has been especiall held as affected in price from this allege cause-wheat and corn. I have chosen the twelve years beginning with that of the year of specie resumption, so that the matter o premium on gold might be entirely out of the way in the comparisons. Previous to 1879 there was for many years a premium on gold, varying from 71.7 cents in 1867, to 6-10 of a cent in 1878, and beginning with 1879 paper money and gold and silver currency have always been at a parity.

In this table showing prices of wheat and orn, the actual facts of the markets in the Central Western States have been taken for the comparison. In the column showing inage of silver the official figures of the United States Mint reports are taken, while the circulation of money per capita in the United States, are the figures from the offi-cial reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Here are all these facts set down opposi each other for twelve years: Silver Coinage Circula in United tion Pe Wheat Corn Year. Per Bu. Per Bu. 1879....\$1.17 \$0.39% \$27,569,776 27,940,163 27,973,132 1882..... .90 29,246,968

If any one has a belief that large or small coinage of silver had anything at all to do in affecting the price of wheat, these figures bring him to the conclusion that the coinage of \$39,000,000 in 1890, the largest year of such coinage, forced the price of wheat down to 92 cents, whereas the coinage of \$27,000,000 in 1879, nearly the smallest year's coinage, forced wheat up to \$1.17 per bushel. Then what will we do with the facts that in 1889 we coined the next largest amoun of silver, and yet wheat went to the lowest point in the twelve years; and the same is true of corn, for in that year of large silver coinage corn went down to 33 cents a bushel, the lowest point it touched in twelve years. Note, also, in all these relations of years to prices and silver coinage that the actual per capita of circulation of all forms of money increased from 1879, when wheat was \$1.17 a bushel, to 1890, when it had dropped to 92 cents a bushel. No one who cares to know the truth about the allegation that small silver coinage decreased prices of these staple products can make careful analysis of these figures and hold to that conclusion.

SEEKING OTHER REASONS. While there are causes which have tended to a decline in the prices of these and other products, it is plain that want of silver coinage is not one of them. Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, and other noted writers on political economy hold that scarcity or contraction of money does have a marked tendency in lowering prices. But decreasing prices of neither agricultural nor manufactured products can be charged States, for the circulation per capita has been increasing since 1867, when it was \$18.28, and reached its highest point in 1892, when it was \$24.44. So other reasons than the lack of money in circulation will have to be looked for. Before proceeding to the real causes of the decline in prices of commodities, let us consider what have been the facts in this regard in manufactures. The following table, made up from the actual figures of the markets in the years named, covering a period of twenty years, and including some staple products, will serve to illustrate the facts on this line.

Self- Mowing Steel Chilled Culti Binders. Mach's. Plows. Plows. vators Prices. Prices. Prices. Prices.

the price is \$65 In 1880 carriages were \$225, now \$150. 1880 buggies were \$125, and now \$75.

In the same period bar iron has gone down more than one-half; nails have dropped from \$4.50 to \$2 per keg. Sheeting, shirting, calico prints, silks, worsteds and all woolen goods have decreased in price even greater than other manufactures. Thus every staple article of agriculture and manufacture has decreased in price in the last twenty years. It required more bushels of wheat to buy a reaper, or mower, or plow, or a cultivator, or a wagon, or a carriage, or a buggy and the rest, twenty years ago than it does now. Thus it is seen that agriculture and the nanulacturin industries are all in same boat, all have been gliding down the stream of prices together. Each thinks of his own affairs and rarely stops to cor sider that he is in the company of all th others. Let it also be noted that under the law of supply and demand interest on money loaned has gone down from 8 and 19 per cent. to 5 and 6.

The causes leading to lower prices are found when we come back to consider the unvarying laws of supply and demand, which are as sure in their effect on prices as the gulf stream is upon temperature, and as fixed as the law of gravitation. The causes leading to larger supply are found in the invention and construction of improved labor-saving machinery, by which one man does what it formerly required five to do; in a word, it is found in wiser application of science to production, by which manual labor is saved. This improved machinery is found everywhere, in the field and factory, but to a greater extent in the factory, where prices of products have decreased greater and more rapidly than in agriculture. As illustrating this in its application to agriculture go back to 1876, before the self-binding harvester was invented, and by which one man now does the work of three or four, and we grew but 289,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States. That and other improvements came, and the railway was extended into the great wheat regions of the Northwest, and now our average annual crop is between 450,000,000 and 500,000,000 bushels Consider, also, that prior to 1870 Argentina and other South American countries im-ported wheat and flour to supply themselves. Argentina in 1878 grew enough for home supply, but in 1885 it increased its wheat production to 100,000 tons, and has now become an important wheat exporting country. Australia, India and Russia have greatly increased production and export o wheat. The application of science to production has reached all countries, and the supply has greatly increased, till now the

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world's wheat crop is annually from 2,300,-000,000 to 2,700,000,000 bushels. Russia alone increased her wheat production from 250,-000,000 bushels in 1891 to 474,000,000 bushels in 1895. These facts are ample in their explanation of the decrease of prices down to 1892, when, under the influence of two suc-cessive annual crops in this country aver-aging nearly 600,000,000 bushels each, prices own to 67 cents a bushel But there was another cause enterin into the extremely low prices of 50 to 55 cents a bushel for wheat during the years 1893 to 1895, inclusive. When several millions of people are out of work, as then by the shutting down of factories unde the influence of first threatened and then actual reversal of our economic system there was enforced cheap living and smaller consumption. Trade in every section

showed that fact. AS TO THE SILVER QUESTION. The lefinition of bimetallism is, "The con current use of both gold and silver as money, not un imited coinage, and the driving of the cheaper out of circulation. That is monomotallism, which Mexico and several other impoverished countries have done. There is acundant historical data for the limitation of stiver coinage by one commercial nation reated in the United States Senate that there Were not ? per cent, of the people of the country who were gold monometallists, but that practically all were in favor of maintaining the two metals in circulation. That

round numbers we have over \$430,000,000 ver coinage, and about the same in gold circulating at a parity. That is bimetal, "use" of both metals as money. The point of dispute is not the "use" of both enetals, but whether one commercial nation alone can go on coining the cheaper metal without limit at 16 to 1, while it is tabooed by all the others. It is the firm belief of great numbers that such unlimited coinage would be ruincus. They know by historical data that such a course would take the \$600,000,000 of gold out of circulation and bring on tre-mendous contraction, for it would go to a premium and become a commodity for specu-lation. It would reduce the purchasing power of the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks and \$145,000,000 of treasury notes to a silver basis, and that would be additional contraction in the sum would be additional contraction in the sum of the premium on gold. These things, however, would be trifling evils compared with the tremendous disturbance of other values—that of real estate and all other kinds of property but gold, and that is only as one to millions of other property. The historical data sustaining this view are found in the present condition of the free-silver coinage pations viz: The Central American states nations, viz.: The Central American states, South American states, Japan, India, China, Mexico. They all went to silver monometal-lism on the free-coinage road. The nations nolding gold and silver in use at a parity are incomparably more prosperous. France had to stop silver coinage over ten years ago. because France is a commercial nation, and has foreign obligations to meet, as we do.

And so the dispute is not as to the "use" of both metals, but the inevitable disaster that has overtaken the nations which went too far in silver coinage and brought ruin on all classes and interests. It is the belief silver coinage alone, among great commerclal nations, it has reached the limit of safety. It has ended with hope for better things in two directions. First, The growing desire abroad for larger use of silver, and, second, the great increase in the gold mine productions of the world, which may alone in a few years solve the question of desirability for the use more generally of One more thing: The assertion that silver

was ever demonetized ought to cease, since it is not true. It was never largely coined till after 1878, as up to that time only a little over \$8,000,000 had been coined, and including subsidiary silver, dollars and all, only \$146,000,000 had been coined from the foundation of the government down to 1873. It has always been a legal tender, and never was demonetized. It never became a large factor as a currency, nor as a basis for paper circulation till after 1874, when for paper circulation till after 1874, when greatly increased coinage was authorized by Congress, and which went on to the danger limit and was stopped. It was then that the millionaire mine owners began their clamor. From 1792 down to 1894 only 430,-457,987 silver dollars were coined by this government, whereas during the same period \$1,732,552,323 of gold was coined. These are the facts in brief about the coinage by this country since its foundation as found in the official reports of the government. the official reports of the government.

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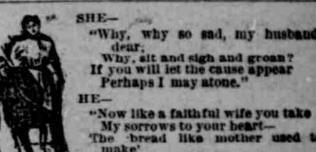
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